Smite Until Our Foes Bend
On Their Knees

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's
Fight to the Last!

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TURK LEADERS BUSY IN WAKE OF DEMAND TO CUT REICH TRADE

Inonu, Saracoglu Confer—Foreign Head Sees U.S. Envoy—British Demarche Revealed

Special

ANKARA, April 15.—Unusual diplomatic activity has been going on in Turkey since early this morning. President Ismet Inonu and Premier Sukru Saracoglu held a lengthy conference, while Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu held a long discussion with United States Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt.

It is generally assumed here that all the deliberations dealt with the Anglo-American demands for the restriction of raw material shipments to Germany.

Meanwhile, it has been disclosed that Soviet Ambassador Sergei Vinogradov left Ankara for Cairo on a special mission.

Bares Foe's Weakness

Special

ANKARA, April 15.—Turkish papers today published the official British demarche with the Turkish Government regarding the former's demand to Turkey to cease its shipment of chrome ore to Germany.

The campaign against chrome ore deliveries to Germany was opened by certain Anglo-American newspapers before U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull made his well-known declaration. The British step, therefore, did not come entirely as a surprise to the Ankara Government.

Although Turkey desires the early termination of the war she does not wish to be involved in it. The repeated anti-Axis appeals to neutral countries to take part in the war in order to end it as soon as possible have been interpreted by Turkey as the inability of the anti-Axis to end the war by their own efforts.

The Turkish public is asking why the anti Axis, if their victory was already certain, as Hull has claimed, needs the assistance of neutral countries in the form of discontinuation of trade with Germany. Turkish papers have also ironically asked whether the insignificant quantities of raw materials imported by Germany from neutral States were actually of so decisive importance for the continuation of German war efforts.

Regarding present Turkish chrome ore deliveries to Germany, the Turkish paper pointed out that this matter had often been a subject of dispute, but so far, Turkey has been stubbornly insisting on her independence. They also stated that if the anti-Axis actually wanted to force Turkey to cease her exports of certain raw materials to central Europe, it would have to secure markets for Turkish goods in anti-Axis countries, who, in turn, would supply Turkey with various kinds of urgently needed goods. The Turkish people are seriously doubting the anti-Axis willingness to do so.

Watched by Germans

Special

BERLIN, April 15.—Official German quarters and the entire German press are carefully watching the present Anglo-American political and diplomatic offensive against neutral countries.

To the statement of Randal Neale, diplomatic correspondent of the official British news agency, Reuter, to the effect that the anti-Axis, with their constantly increasing power, were now in a position to tighten the screws on the neutrals, the Wilhelmstrasse declared that it was confirmation to the claim which Germany has been making for years. Wanting neutrality removed, it said that the Anglo-American countries have totally disregarded international law and have adopted the principle of might makes right.

The German Foreign Office further pointed out that Germany, in comparison with what the Anglo-Americans are doing now, has always carried out its economic negotiations in strict conformity with international law and has always respected and observed the rights of neutrals.

The Wilhelmstrasse also pointed out that this difference in attitude was clear in regard to respecting the air sovereignty as well as the sovereignty of territorial waters of neutral countries.

Swedish Paper Blasts Pressure of Anti-Axis To Stop German Trade

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 15.—The Social-Democratic organ, Morgen Tidningen, energetically blasted, yesterday, under a banner headline, "Increasing Pressure Against Sweden—Irish Action Announced at Washington," the Anglo-American policy toward Swedish trade relations with Germany. The Swedish Government, the paper stated, has stressed that Swedish-German trade is being carried on according to treaty and that nothing has happened so far which might induce Sweden to deviate from this pact. Dealing with the same subject, the paper made a front-page sensation of the AP news disclosing that London was planning similar action against Sweden as that used against Eire. It is recalled that shipping traffic to Eire will be "practically" reduced according to disclosure by the British War Ministry.

GIRAUD IS EJECTED BY PUPPET REGIME

Army Head Seen Victim of U.S. Maneuverings — Viewed New Moscow Victory

Special

LISBON, April 15.—The French Committee of National Liberation has finally ejected General Henri Giraud as Commander-in-Chief of the dissident French armed forces by placing him on the retired list, it is reported from Algiers.

The spokesman said that the Committee acted when it became convinced that Giraud would not revoke his refusal to accept the Inspector-Generalship of the French forces as voiced in his bitter Easter Sunday letter to General Charles de Gaulle, Head of the French Committee of National Liberation.

U.S. Hopes Seen Blasted

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 15.—The definite pensioning of General Giraud is interpreted in London political quarters as the complete collapse of the hopes placed in the old general, particularly by American quarters. The London correspondent of the Swedish paper Goetaborgs Handels Och Ajoeffrustidningch reports that the conviction prevailing in London is that General Giraud was the victim of the foreign policy pursued by the United States State Department.

As a result of America's constant hesitation toward General Charles de Gaulle, the latter finally suspected that Washington wanted to hold Giraud as a reserve trump card to be used at some favorable time later on. The pensioning of Giraud has definitely forestalled any such plan of America.

Another Moscow Victory

Special

BERLIN, April 15.—The dropping of General Giraud, which has now become definite, is interpreted in Berlin as another popular victory by Moscow over Washington. It is said in Berlin that Premier Stalin, exploiting General de Gaulle's personal ambition, made him contribute another stone to the construction of the Mediterranean tower planned by Moscow.

The process of "strangulating" the right wing of the French emigrants which was completed by the dropping of Giraud is regarded not only as an expression of the shifting of the political equilibrium more and more in favor of the Communists in French North Africa but also as an event which French Communists will not leave unexploited to strengthen their power.

ICKES BARES LABOR PLAN

Special

LISBON, April 15.—A sensational proposal for the solution of the labor problem in the United States after the war was made by U.S. Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes in a speech made in San Francisco, according to a report from that city.

According to Ickes, all the industrial plants now in the hands of the Government will be put under the control of ten million men and women who are now serving in the armed forces. Ickes declared that these people had the right to a new start in their country for which they were giving their lives. The attitude of Trade Unions and the capitalists toward this proposal is not yet known.

MANCHOU WAR HEAD IS SET TO UP POWER OF COUNTRY'S ARMY

Hsing Issues Statement on 4th Anniversary of Adoption of Military System

Domei

HSINKING, April 15.—Commemorating the fourth anniversary of Manchoukuo's adoption of the military system, War Minister General Hsing Shih-lien declared today that all efforts will be made to perfect the Manchoukuoan army so that it will be able to become one of the foundation stones in the structure of the New Order of Greater East Asia. The substance of War Minister Hsing's statement follows:

"Four years have passed since the promulgation of the Military Service Law on April 15, 1940, and since then far-reaching renovations have been made in the equipment and quality of the army under the second construction program.

"Today, the Manchoukuoan army is making forceful strides forward. The military authorities have effected various reforms in accordance with the new situation existing at present and it is expected that renovations in military education and training will be undertaken with complete thoroughness.

"In consideration of the special character of the Manchoukuoan Army full efforts have been made to imbue the concept of unity. Many epochal reforms have been smoothly effected since the promulgation of the Military Service Law by the adoption of the Military Education Law, Internal Duties Regulations, the establishment of the Higher Army School and other sweeping measures.

"I am determined to bolster the training and advancement of the Manchoukuoan Army, and in thorough adherence to the concept of oneness of Japan and Manchoukuo in the construction of the army utmost efforts will be made to perfect a national army capable of becoming one of the foundation stones in the New Order structure of Greater East Asia."

PARLEY AMONG MOLOTOV, EDEN, HULL IS PROPOSED

Conference Suggested by Stalin Who Refuses to Meet Churchill, Roosevelt

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 14.—Well-informed political circles in Lisbon believe that British Foreign Secretary Eden's position is rather consolidated now, according to a report received here.

It was learned that Premier Josef Stalin a few days ago declined the invitation by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt to take part in a new conference, but suggested a conference between the three Foreign Ministers, Eden, Hull and Molotov.

Since London and Washington appear to be anxious to settle all pending problems between Moscow and the Western Powers, Lisbon circles consider it probable that this Soviet proposal will be accepted. It seems unlikely that a change in the British Foreign Office would be carried out shortly before the conference, the report pointed out.

FORMING OF COUNCIL URGED

No Lasting World League Without Russia, Says Chicago Sun Editor

Special

LISBON, April 15.—The immediate establishment of a United Nations Council as a logical initial foundation for a strong, lasting general world organization was urged by Marshall Field, editor-publisher of the Chicago Sun, according to a report from Toronto.

Marshall Field declared that the Council should have been established long ago and added that the "need for it had increased as too many unilateral political actions by individual allies have become increasingly critical." He also said that the American people will not accept three power fiats or four power fiats as substitutes for a general international organization pledged in the Moscow pacts. Field added that "there can be no lasting world organization unless Russia is in it. And I, myself, am very confident that the requisite teamwork with the Soviet Union is possible."

Collapse of Foe's 4th Army Corps Cleared Way for Imphal Advance

Big Defeat Weakens Enemy's Morale, Intensifies Rivalry Between Mountbatten, Stilwell and Spurs Anti-British Feeling in India

By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KATSUMI SASAKI
Staff Member of the Army Press Section of The Imperial Headquarters

What is the significance of the present Japanese operations against Imphal? It is common sense to think first of all that the smashing of the fighting power of the enemy Fourth Army Corps in the Imphal area is a prerequisite to the success of the operation. Before the Japanese Forces launched operations, the entire forces of the Fourth Army Corps in all the districts over the central India-Burma border were supposed to consist of the following: the 17th Division in the Chin Hills area, the 20th Division in the Tammu area, the 23rd Division in the area north of Imphal, the Imphal First Division and the 44th Mechanized Brigade in the area south of Imphal and several brigades, which have been reinforced shortly after the Japanese Forces commenced the operation.

To begin with, the Japanese Forces crushed the 17th Division in the Chin Hills area and pushed their drive in three directions—the west bank of the Chindwin River, the Tammu area, and midway between the Imphal-Kohima Road by way of Wukululu after crossing the Chindwin River. The focal objective of the Japanese Forces was to beleaguer Imphal and to gain mastery over the Imphal Plains.

Main Enemy Force Collapses

Those of the enemy troops in the area around Imphal which were swift-footed took to flight in the direction of Silchar. The majority were placed in a position where they had to choose between destruction and capitulation. Thus, the main force of the Fourth Army Corps collapsed completely. The collapse of their army corps, forming the advance guards and provided with the best equipment that could be provided by the enemy, meant more than loss of strength. It produced considerable influence on the morale of the enemy forces. It may be pointed out that Lord Mountbatten will experience serious difficulties in augmenting his strength in an attempt to stop the advance of the Imperial Forces.

In this connection, I wonder whether there were not some among the people who felt the pace of the Japanese Forces in their advance in the fight for the reduction of Imphal as a bit slow. These people should realize the geographical aspects of the area which was the scene of the fight and the fact that the enemy had constructed strong positions at all points of importance following a year of frantic efforts. As for the equipment of the enemy, it had sufficient heavy field and mountain guns, tanks and trucks for the transportation of supplies from the rear. In case of need, it could get supplies by air.

On the other hand, the Japanese Forces had to traverse high mountains, deep ravines, and dense forests, before they could reduce the enemy's positions. The complex geographical features of the border districts make it possible for our penetrating strategy to be employed on the one hand but, on the other, they entail some disadvantages. The units which crossed the mountains

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

KNOTTY PROBLEMS FACE POSTWAR U.S.

Hull Sidesteps Pressure on Neutrals in Speech Before Pan-American Union

Special

LISBON, April 14.—Contradicting U.S. oppression of neutrals in South America to which Argentina alone has not altogether submitted, American Secretary of State Cordell Hull in a speech tonight before the Pan-American Union on the occasion of Pan-America Day, declared that "inter-American unity was not brought about by force and is not based upon the conception of a master race whose mission is to rule," according to a Washington dispatch.

Hull hypocritically stated that "unity was not produced by nations with a homogenious racial origin," ignoring America's inexorable policy of racial discrimination. "It does not depend upon the bonds of a common language or culture based on common literature or common customs and habits," he said.

Completely sidestepping the United States pressure which forced Brazil, Chile and other South American countries to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis, Hull recalled that at the Montevideo Conference in 1933 the American republics reaffirmed their belief in the principle that "every nation large and small was equal before the law of nations." Another was the right of every nation to develop its own institutions free from intervention from others, he said. Neutral observers were quick to point out that the recent action by the United States of suspending diplomatic relations with the new Farrell regime of Argentina was anything but that.

Declaring that at the end of the war "all our countries will be faced by problems of immense gravity," Hull indicated the United States' intention to embark on aggressive economic expansion. Asserting that an expansion of material well-being could come only with an expansion of production and trade and hence an increase in consumption, Hull significantly said that "an increase in production requires financing," hinting at the part American capital was to play.

Ignoring the United States policy of economic pressure on neutrals as indicated currently by such action on Argentina, Sweden, Eire and Spain, Hull declared, "International cooperation in the economic field is the opposite of economic imperialism by which one country seeks to exploit another."

DEATH STRUGGLES DEVELOP IN CRIMEA

Most Intensive Fighting Seen Near Sevastopol; German Planes Blast 62 Soviet Tanks

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 15.—Death struggles are developing in the outskirts of Sevastopol between the Soviet troops and the combined German and Rumanian forces while the city of Tarnopol remains under German control.

According to field dispatches, the mainstay of the Reich and Rumanian units, concentrated in the southwestern part of the Crimean Peninsula, are carrying on devastating artillery attacks on the Soviet forces entrenched in the mountain areas east of the Simferopol-Sevastopol Road.

The most intensive fighting is at present centered around a point six kilometers north of Sevastopol with the German and Soviet planes locked in furious aerial combats. The anti-tank units of the Luftwaffe are carrying out devastating attacks on Soviet land forces. On April 14 alone, the German planes destroyed 62 Soviet tanks.

Meanwhile, the Soviet air forces are reported to have carried out a bombing raid on the port of Sevastopol on the night of April 13. No remarkable development was seen on the front extending from the lower reaches of the Dniester River to the upper stretches of the Pruth River while local German counter-attacks are reported on the foremost Lubov front.

In the meantime, German authorities denied the Soviet Information Bureau's statement on April 15 that the Soviets had occupied Tarnopol, affirming that the city was still under German control.

Odessa City Stripped

Special

BERLIN, April 14.—The city and port of Odessa which for years had been the supply depot for the German southern army was stripped of all war material before the port was

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

Rites for Governor Chen

Memorial services for the late Chen Yao-tsu, Governor of Kwangtung Province, who was shot dead by Chungking terrorists on April 4, were solemnized at 10 a.m. Sunday at the Shinko-in Temple at Iigura-cho, Azabu-ku, under the sponsorship of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Society.

NIPPON UNITS SMASH 6 MORE FOE RAIDERS IN S. PACIFIC SECTOR

All Anti-Axis Air Attacks Prove Failures in Face of Stiff Japanese Defense

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, April 16.—In the face of constant counter-offensives by the anti-Axis air force, Imperial Japanese Forces in the Southern Pacific area, continuing their assault and interception of the enemy, blasted a total of six raider planes, including one medium-size flying-boat, on Thursday and Friday.

Spotting an enemy flying-boat of medium-size, cruising in the waters south of the Caroline Islands, the Wild Eagles of the Japanese Air Forces on Friday afternoon launched an immediate furious attack on the enemy craft which was sunk instantly, enveloped in columns of black smoke. All of the Japanese airmen returned triumphantly.

Contacting a total of 18 enemy aircraft, consisting of F4U's, B-25 bombers and PBY's, that attempted a morning raid on Ponape Island, Japanese Units stationed on the island shot down two of the raiders and damaged another. No damage was reported on the Japanese side.

In four waves, a unit of 12 medium-sized enemy planes came attacking Yaluit Island on the morning of April 14. Without suffering damage on our part, the Japanese Forces on the spot gave furious resistance, shooting down one of the invaders and repulsing all the others, which fled without achieving any success.

An enemy plane was shot down and one other was forced to flee by Japanese Units on Wotje Island on the morning of April 13 when two anti-Axis medium-size planes tried to make an abortive assault on our position. Damage caused to the Japanese side was reported as extremely slight.

POSTPONEMENT OF TRIAL LIKELY FOR U.S. OFFICERS

Difficult to Try Kimmel, Short Due to Absence of Witnesses At War Fronts, Says Knox

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 14.—Obviously with a view not to bring out into the open the details of the dereliction of duty of high United States army and navy officials at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack by the Japanese Naval Forces, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has indicated that the court martial of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Walter Short, at that time respectively navy and army commanders of Honolulu, may be postponed indefinitely, according to a Washington dispatch.

Knox said that it was difficult to try these two men now because of the officers needed as witnesses are at the various war fronts. He revealed that the judge advocate General of the Navy declared that a trial of Kimmel could legally be held at a later date because Kimmel had signed a waiver of legal provision limiting the time wherein the trial must be held.

Knox took the occasion to say that martial law should be continued in Hawaii as a "military necessity" in connection with the ruling yesterday by Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger that martial law was invalid in the islands under the present conditions.

NORTH POLE IMPORTANT

U.S. Solon Urges Approval of Bill To Develop Oil

Special

LISBON, April 14.—The North Pole region may become the crossroads of the world, Republican Representative Charles A. Plumley of Vermont told the Lower House on Thursday in urging the approval of the $10,000,000 appropriation for the exploration of petroleum reserves in Alaska.

California Hangar Razed

Special

LISBON, April 14.—An explosion followed by fire destroyed the palatial hangar at the Grand Central Airport in Glendale, California, causing damage estimated at more than $1,000,000 and army officials have begun an investigation to determine the origin of the fire, according to a Glendale dispatch.

Nippon Air Formations Blast Naihsiang Field; Kienow Also Badly Hit

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 16.—Bomber plane units of the Imperial Japanese Air Forces surprise-raided Naihsiang in northwestern Honan Province during daylight on Saturday, blasting the runway at the airfield there with numerous direct hits. Another unit of the Japanese Air Forces attacked Kienow airfield despite inclement weather conditions on the afternoon of April 15. Defying violent enemy anti-aircraft gunfire from the ground, the Japanese attackers dealt a terrific blow on the airfield, raining huge bombs on the runway. The attack was so furious that the airfield was temporarily paralyzed. All the Japanese planes returned to their base without any mishap.

ASPECTS AT TIMOR CHECKED BY COSTA

Foreign Office Announces Return of Portuguese Envoy—Japan Facilitated Journey

Captain Silva E. Costa, Secretary to the Governor-General of Macao, under orders of the Portuguese Government to inspect general conditions of the Portuguese residents in Portuguese Timor proceeded to Timor early in March and after discharging his mission, returned to Macao in the middle part of this month, the Foreign Office announced at 2 p.m. Sunday.

The Foreign Office's statement follows:

"Whereas the Portuguese Government has been desirous of dispatching a Portuguese official to Portuguese Timor to inspect the living conditions of Portuguese residents there, the Imperial Government of Japan, in view of the friendly relations between Japan and Portugal, agreed to offer necessary facilities for the journey of the inspector.

"Thus, Captain Silva E. Costa, Secretary to the Governor-General of Macao, who was appointed inspector by the Portuguese Government left Macao for Timor early in March and after carrying out his mission satisfactorily, returned to Macao via Tokyo in the middle part of this month."

Born in 1899, in Elvas, Portugal, Captain Costa studied at the Military Preparatory School and the Military Academy and was appointed Artillery Sub-Lieutenant in 1918. Between 1922 and 1930, he was in military service at Mozambique. In 1929, he was appointed a member of the Administrative Commission there and remained at his post until 1938 when he returned to his homeland to serve in the Coastal Artillery Corps. He was made Secretary to the Governor-General of Macao at the request of the Governor in October, 1940 and proceeded to his post accompanying the Governor-General.

U.S. ARMY LOSES CIVIL SUIT

Honolulu Court Rules Military Has No Authority Over Civilians

Special

LISBON, April 15.—Indicating a severe controversy in Hawaii between the military and civilian authorities, a dispatch from Honolulu revealed that Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger, in a sweeping decision arising from a case brought to court by a civilian who was held in custody by the X X army, ruled that martial law was non-existent and that the office of the military governor had "no lawful authority over civilian affairs or persons."

During the hearing, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific fleet, testified in favor of a continuance of martial law and said that "we are in no mood for another Pearl Harbor."

Argentine Army Regrouped

Special

LISBON, April 14.—The Argentine War Ministry on Thursday published an official bulletin revealing that the Argentine army has been regrouped and partly reorganized during the last 12 months, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch. Many new formations have been set up thus making it also possible to quarter entire regiments in places which never before had a garrison. All districts in northern and southern Argentina now shelter military units.

OUR TROOPS SEIZE STRATEGIC HEIGHT NEAR IMPHAL BASE

Japanese Now 10 Kilometers From Vital City; Close In on Foe at Sengumai

By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST INDIAN FRONT, April 14.—The 3833-Height, a strategic key point ten kilometers north of Imphal, was occupied by the Imperial Japanese Forces at daybreak on April 12 after several days of most bloody battles.

Meanwhile, severe fighting has been going on at the enemy positions at Sengumai, four kilometers south of Kangratongi, since April 11. Employing all available arms including more than a dozen howitzers of 15-cm caliber, several others of 10-cm caliber and several scores of trench-mortars, the enemy has been firing against the Japanese ceaselessly since April 11 while the Japanese and Azad Hind Units reinforced by powerful contingents have been closing in on the enemy positions inch by inch.

Kangratongi Defenses Reduced

By R. INO and U. IIZUKA
Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST IMPHAL FRONT, April 13.—The enemy positions at Kangratongi, one of the strongest bulwarks for the defense of Imphal, was reduced completely on April 7 after a 37-hour Japanese offensive in the face of desperate resistance offered by the enemy.

Although a small town consisting of 660 houses, Kangratongi was solidly defended with barbed-wire entanglements and pill-boxes built on the hills surrounding it and there were wagons and several hundred motor-trucks along the slope on the right side of the enemy positions.

The Japanese attack was launched at 11 p.m. on April 6 and it was only at 6 a.m. the following day that a few wedges were driven into the enemy positions. Terrific hand-to-hand fights ensued as the Japanese soldiers reduced the enemy pill-boxes one by one. As the day dawned, however, the enemy launched counter-attacks employing medium-sized tanks. A most bloody fight continued till twilight when the enemy positions were finally brought under complete control by the Japanese Units.

Last Supply Route Severed

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—The anti-Axis headquarters in Southeastern Pacific, in a war communique issued today, announced that having reached the Bishenpur-Silchar Road, the only remaining commissary route to Imphal, the Japanese Forces were now engaged with the British in severe fighting, it is reported from New Delhi.

AMERICANS DISCUSSING STATUS OF ROME IN WAR

Solon Urges Creation of Body Made Up of Belligerents To Study Issue

Special

LISBON, April 15.—U.S. Secretary of State Hull in a letter to Senator Styles Bridges, Republican from New Hampshire and a member of the Military Affairs Committee, today, said that the whole question of the military status of Rome is again being actively considered by interested Governments and their military authorities, according to a report from Washington.

Hull was replying to the suggestion made by Bridges that President Roosevelt should take the lead in creating a commission drawn from both the United Nations and the Axis countries under the chairmanship of the Pope to consider the matter. Hull promised that the proposal would be considered in conjunction with "the various problems involved in sparing Rome from devastation incidental to modern warfare."

Meanwhile, it was learned that guards were reinforced at entrances to the Vatican and that all parcels carried by passers-by were being examined. This measure was enforced following the finding of a 20-pound bomb in the Sistine Chapel at the foot of the wall bearing Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment."

Press Comments

Sunday, April 16

THE SECOND FRONT—WHEN?

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The Soviet Union is now showing great activities both in military and diplomatic affairs in Europe. Partly due to the retrenchment policy followed by Germany, the Soviet Army is continuing its advance even after its entry into former Poland and Rumania. Simultaneously with her military activities, the Soviet Union is steadily strengthening her political control in Europe.

However, we cannot overlook the fact that there is a limit to the military activities of the Soviet Union, as observable from the geographic condition of the area where the war between the two great Powers is going on. It is also clear that Germany, in view of the situation, is fully prepared for any eventuality. Anyway, there is no doubt that the military situation in Europe will be greatly affected by the result of the war on the Eastern Front.

Another matter of interest is the much-talked-about formation of the second front. Everybody knows that the Anglo-Americans are now compelled to form the second front in view of the demand of the Soviet Union. America and Britain have tried to evade the forming of the second front by undertaking large-scale air raids on Germany. They do not seem to be aware of the fact that they cannot beat Germany by air raids alone. They have at last realized that the only hope of success is for the Anglo-Americans to form the second front. This accounts for the profound interest with which both the belligerent and neutral nations are watching the developments concerning the second front. Then, why is it that the Anglo-Americans are so slow in forming this vital front? Indeed, this question appears antiquated to many people.

Nothing definite is known as to where and when they will form the second front. The time has already come when the Anglo-Americans must land their forces on the Continent. Nevertheless, it is reported in some quarters that they have given up such a dangerous plan.

On the other hand, Germany is showing herself quite composed and cool toward the development of the question, showing that she is ever prepared to meet the Anglo-American forces in any part of the Continent. Germany is rapidly strengthening its fortifications along the Atlantic coast which is already strong enough to repulse the Anglo-Americans. This renders the question of the second front very interesting to other nations from different viewpoints.

It is clear that the Anglo-Americans do not desire a strong Soviet Union in Europe.

Meanwhile, they are aware that their failure on the European Continent will greatly affect their honor and prestige in the world. All things considered, it is of interest to all other belligerent nations what success or otherwise the Anglo-Americans may achieve on the Continent. We are anxious to see what they are going to do with the question of the second front.

MEETING OF TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS OPPORTUNE

MAINICHI—It was very opportune that a meeting of the Joint Technical Commissions of the Tripartite Pact was held at Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's official residence on April 15 as the counter-offensive by the anti-Axis nations in the Pacific and the war for the emancipation of India by the Indian National Army in close collaboration with the Japanese Forces are now going on simultaneously, both entering the most important stage of development.

In Europe, great activity is observed all along the Italian front. We have reason to believe in the actual formation of the second front on the Continent in the near future. In view of the war situation, it is important to readjust and strengthen anew collaboration among the three Axis Powers.

Italy, after her revival, is also showing great activities. Her air force is already acting in cooperation with the Luftwaffe, while her home front is rapidly being strengthened. This is in conspicuous contrast to the chaotic conditions in Southern Italy occupied by the Anglo-American forces. Under the disorder arising from the differences between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviet Union, the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, and so on, the inhabitants of South Italy are experiencing untold hardships.

Of course, we are warned against ill-found optimism concerning the war situation. We must be prepared to overcome greater difficulties than ever in the future. We believe, however, that the good order in which the Axis Powers find themselves at present as compared to the anti-Axis nations which are in a chaotic condition is a factor promising us ultimate victory in the current war.

The invincible position which the Axis Powers occupy at present and their unshakable faith in ultimate victory was strongly manifested in the speech by Prime Minister Tojo at Saturday's meeting. Japan is now rapidly increasing her fighting strength by means of the inexhaustible supply of raw materials obtainable in the Southern Regions. The enemy nations are well aware of this fact, which accounts for the extreme restlessness with which the enemy is watching what Japan is doing in those regions.

Germany's Position Sound

Meanwhile, Germany is exhibiting her great fighting power against forces which are attacking her on all sides. In economy, foodstuffs, in production of munitions as well as in the supply of manpower, Germany is in a position to maintain her enormous military machine throughout the current war. Even the enemy nations are forced to admit the fact that Germany's fighting strength is much greater than it was at the beginning of the present war.

BIG FEAR OF INFLATION SPURS DIAMOND SALES

Daily Mail Says £20 Million Worth of Precious Stones Sold in Last 12 Months

Special

LISBON, April 14.—The growing fear of inflation has increased the sale of diamonds to £20,000,000 during the last 12 months, the Daily Mail, London, reported on Wednesday.

It pointed out that during 1938 only £4,000,000 worth of diamonds were sold in the whole world, and even in 1942 the figure had increased to only £10,000,000.

"The biggest business is now being made in the small and less valuable stones," the paper said.

Continuing, the journal said, "This big war business has enabled the South African Debeere Diamond Company to declare a dividend of 70 per cent. In 1942 this dividend was only 40 per cent. Shares of this company made a record development at the stock exchange here. In 1940 these shares were sold for £2-10/- but now, they cost £20."

Fetes 10th Anniversary

A ceremony commemorating the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Society for International Cultural Relations was held on April 15 at the lecture hall in the Meiji Seimei Building, Marunouchi. Marking the significant occasion, the organization decided to discard its internationalism on the Anglo-American pattern and concentrate its efforts on the spreading of Japanese culture throughout Greater East Asia through the medium of publications, cinemas, music and fine arts.

WALTER WINCHELL SUES CONGRESSMAN FOR LIBEL

N.Y. Columnist Files $250,000 Suit Against Hoffman for Calling Him 'Un-American'

Special

LISBON, April 15.—Walter Winchell, garrulous American columnist and commentator of New York, recently filed a libel suit for $250,000 against Republican Representative Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan, naming him as the author of a newspaper article in which Winchell charged he was termed, "un-American, unreliable and a party to a conspiracy to undermine the confidence of the public in the Government," according to a New York dispatch.

The columnist asserted in his suit that Hoffman signed a news story in a Michigan newspaper printed on March 16 urging the navy to oust Winchell as a naval reserve officer.

Winchell charged the statements in the article as being "false and defamatory" and that they damaged "the plaintiff's reputation as a radio commentator and newspaper columnist."

Commenting on the suit filed against him, Hoffman said that Winchell "must find it quite a novelty to be a plaintiff in such a suit and when he takes the witness stand he will learn there is a vast difference between statements made over the air and statements made under oath in court."

Hoffman has been one of the most persistent critics of Winchell in Congress, where he is immune from libel action for any statement made on the floor of the House. Any statement a Congressman makes outside, however, are his own responsibility.

4th Corps' Collapse Clears Way to Imphal

(Continued From Page 1)

and engaged in skirting operations may be said to have been lightly-equipped raiding parties. Such lightly-equipped Japanese Forces were able to surround and overcome the vast armies of the enemy which had a tremendous firing and mobile power.

Stricken With Fear

In face of reports that the enemy is terrified lest the Assam-Bengal Railway should be intercepted, I am in no position to give the slightest hint as to the direction in which the Japanese Forces will turn to strike in the future. Indeed, there is no foretelling the future course of the Imperial Japanese Forces which are capable of action little thought of by the enemy. But it is a fact that, following the fall of Kohima, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia and other anti-Axis quarters, to judge from New Delhi broadcasts, have been stricken with fear over the now looming interception of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

A glance at the map will show that across the Naga Hills from the Imphal Plains lies the Brahmaputra Plains, which command the Assam-Bengal Railway. Why does the enemy fear so greatly the interception of the Assam-Bengal Railway? The answer is that the enemy is aware that it would be cut off from the Tinsukia area if that railway is disrupted. Like Ledo and Adiya, the Tinsukia area is now a great munitions supply base and the site of a group of air bases. In this place, which is at the northeastern extremity of India, an oil refinery has been established. All this will enable one to gain an idea as to the scale of the base and also the stress the enemy is putting on its development.

This place forms the base for the supply of Chungking by air and is the starting point of the Ledo Road. It is also the base from which the enemy operates in its counter-attacks on Burma. If this important area is isolated, the strategic plans of Lieutenant-General Stilwell will be upset fundamentally. The enemy has been enabled to advance to a certain extent into the Fukawng area. It has been enabled to have its airborne units descend in the vicinity of Katha and Moniyin and attempt an attack on the Japanese from both sides in cooperation with the anti-Axis troops in the Fukawng area. These moves will lose almost all their meaning if the enemy's communications are cut off and its rear threatened. How the enemy will deal with the difficult strategic position confronting it, is a question, and I am interested to know the enemy's next move.

It is a patent fact that Mountbatten and Stilwell are at loggerheads. It seems that this is the source of no small amount of worry not only to the authorities in Britain and America but also to those in Chungking. The fundamental cause for this is the existence of differences in the attitude of Britain and America toward the war against Japan. As far as America is concerned, the war against Japan is a matter of primary importance. It is preoccupied with what to do in order not to give time to Japan and to defeat it as swiftly as possible. Two courses for achieving the end suggest themselves. One is to attack Japan from the Pacific. The other is to unify its strength with that of Chungking on the China continent and attack from this area with air and land forces. It is on the latter course that Chungking is pinning its hopes. To Britain, the war in Europe is more important than anything else. In view especially of the fact that the task before it is to establish a second front, Britain would find it exceedingly hard to shift a substantial proportion of its land and sea strength to East Asia. Albert Alexander, First Lord of the British Admiralty, made the following statement in the House of Commons on March 7:

When the Time Comes

"Britain pledges itself definitely to send the maximum amount of its naval strength to East Asia in the future and contribute to the war against Japan. It is ready to take part in the East Asia war when the time has come for it to spare part of its fleet."

The reverse side of this statement is that to its regret Britain cannot see its way to send any warships to East Asia as Europe is important to it now.

Such fundamental differences exist in the war strategy of Britain and America. In addition, there is a divergence of opinion between Mountbatten and Stilwell on the method of conducting the war against Japan. Mountbatten was bred in the navy and tends to put stress on operations employing the strength of a fleet. He finds it impossible to disassociate himself from the plan under which troops, escorted by a fleet including aircraft carriers, will be landed in a surprise move on the coast of Burma or on the Malai Peninsula. But if a part of the British fleet cannot be sent to East Asia, the counter-offensive operations against Burma cannot but become negative. On the other hand, it is the intention of Stilwell to establish connection with Chungking through the opening of the Ledo Road, infuse new life into Chungking and, at the same time, to bring about a swift increase in the fighting power of the Chiang army, and if possible, to establish in Southeast China his connection with the forces under Nimitz and challenge Japan to a decisive fight.

The opening of the Ledo Road may lead to a situation where the enemy will find it possible to surround Burma on all sides, that is, from Akyab in the south, the Chin Hills in the center, the Fukawng area in the north and the Nu River in the northeast, and engage in offensive operations against it. By virtue of the power of the American army which he controls, Stilwell got the post of Deputy-Commander of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia and made persistent demands for the enforcement of the plans for the conduct of operations by way of the Ledo Road.

Mountbatten did not show any readiness to acquiesce in the proposal, pointing out that the sacrifices involved in the opening of the road would be great in relation to the degree of effect it would produce and that the sides of the road would constantly be exposed to the Japanese Forces. In a rage, Stilwell, defying the opposition of Mountbatten, had the Chungking forces under his command take the lead in an advance into the Fukawng area. But the move was too late in the day to be effective. The Japanese Forces had crossed the Indo-Burma border and rushed into the Imphal Plains.

Chiang Is Most Worried

Stilwell must have been indignant over the helplessness of the British forces which had allowed themselves to be broken through in the center. Profound must have been the dissatisfaction he felt with Mountbatten who had been hesitant and wasted his chances. But, it must be Chungking that is most worried over the rivalry between Mountbatten and Stilwell and most bitterly disappointed at the successful development of the operations of the Japanese Forces.

The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations led to an increase in the unity between Japan, the main pillar of the structure of Greater East Asia, and the various countries of East Asia. It is but natural that the countries of Greater East Asia should discover a deep interest in the movements of the Japanese Forces in proportion to the strength of the ties binding them and Japan. The present Japanese operations in India are based on the principle of justice. Moreover, they have already realized a succession of victories. These facts have served to brighten the various nations and races of Greater East Asia while they have brought about a deepening of the sense of trust in Japan.

There is no fathoming the effect of the Japanese advance into India on India itself. Without mobilizing the material resources and the population of India Britain could never be able to maintain its position in the present war. Britain is now forced to resort to every means to hold its grip on India.

The Indian masses which have awakened are showing no sign of allowing themselves to be fooled by Britain as was the case during the first Great War. Britain, which failed in its attempt to cheat India through the compromise plan of Sir Stafford Cripps, changed its attitude suddenly and increased its pressure on the Indians. It is said that up to the end of January of this year the British arrested 94,000 Indians, on the charge that they had violated the Defense Law. Those arrested included Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and practically all the leaders in the anti-British movement belonging to the Indian National Congress. This had the effect of intensifying the anti-British struggle as an underground activity. Outwardly the struggle seemed to have subsided for a time under the British policy of applying armed and police power.

Went Into Action

Then the Japanese Forces, which had been in full readiness for an opportunity to strike, went into action and after a little more than a month of fighting established domination over the Imphal Plains. The Indian National Army under the command of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, on its part, advanced deep into Indian territory for the liberation of the motherland.

The anti-British movement of the Indian populace regained its strength in proportion to the heightened consternation of Britain. Everywhere in India were witnessed open struggles of resistance to Britain. For example, the Central Legislature on March 27 rejected the Government's budget including increased expenditure on defense and increased wartime taxation.

These measures had been approved at the session on March 16. They were rejected on March 27. Is it not that all this is the visible effect of the advance of the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army? After March 13 a number of Government bills, including one setting up a committee of inspectors, were turned down by the Legislature, while an anti-Government resolution was adopted. March 28 found the Legislature refusing to examine a revised budget in the nature of a compromise offered by the Government. Thus, the opposition against Britain in the Legislature has been intensified.

The British are doing all they can to retain the confidence of the Indian people. They are holding garden-parties in honor of Indians for the inspection of new arms. They are proposing an increase in the pay of Indian troops. But these temporising measures are producing the opposite effect to that intended. As for the Indian populace, they are being pressed into military service, or are being forced to work in munitions factories and mines for the increase of production to help Britain to secure its control over India. Already 2,000,000 Indians have died from hunger. Yet the British show no sign of doing anything about the situation. Yet they do not neglect to see that the British officers and troops in India are supplied with whisky. It is evident, now, that the oppressed Indians have reached the limit of their patience and that there exist all conditions for sabotage and rebellion. The operations of the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army will start the fire raging.

Had Practical Plans

I think that the Netaji is a superior personality. When he came to Tokyo he had already made plans for an advance into India. He also had practical plans for new political and economic structures for India. Such plans cannot be conceived by any but an Indian who loves India and the Indian populace and who has devoted half of his life to the conduct of a struggle of resistance against Britain as a great leader of India.

Now he is marching at the head of the Indian National Army in order to realize his conviction of liberating India by the use of armed force. Everyone who sees him is profoundly impressed by his unlimited self-confidence. The first statement of Mr. Bose on the advance into India, issued on March 20 and the second one, issued on April 4, revealed his unbending will to fight and his vigorous spirit that comes only from unlimited self-confidence. I see no need of mentioning here the harmonious relations existing among the officers and men of the Indian National Army who are led by such a great man and who are proceeding with the performance of the sacred mission of liberating the motherland. High is the spirit of these officers and men who have put the British forces to rout in the initial battles of the war for the liberation of India and have established control over the Imphal Plains.

On March 22, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in a statement on the advance into India, said that "the territory of India into which the Indian National Army is advancing will be placed immediately under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind."

This statement again made manifest the fact that the war Japan is conducting is a war of justice to crush America and Britain, the countries bent on aggression. This is the reason why the Indian National Army and all the Indian people trust the Japanese Forces and pin their hopes on them.

Il Duce Wires Bose Congratulating Him On Entry Into India

Domei

BASE IN BURMA, April 15.—A telegram congratulating the Indian National Army upon its entry into India was received on April 13 by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, from Premier Benito Mussolini of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy. The message read: "I wish to express unreserved admiration for the crossing of the Indian border by your Army in conjunction with the Imperial Japanese Forces. I am confident that you will succeed in liberating your people from British enslavement. I recall with distinct joy my conference with you in Rome and extend to you my most sincere respects."

U.S. Senate Gets Navy Bill

Special

LISBON, April 14.—The U.S. House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate the $32,647,134,000 naval appropriation bill for the year starting July 1, the highest on record, according to a Washington dispatch.

The bill will be followed shortly by an estimated $50,000,000,000 appropriation measure for the army.

Kwangtung Governor Named

Domei

NANKING, April 15.—Chen Chunpo, Director of Construction and Organization Director of the Kuomintang, was appointed Governor of Kwangtung Province succeeding the late Governor Chen Yao-tsu, who was killed while in the performance of his duties, the National Government of China officially announced last night. Chen Hsunhui will temporarily act as Director of Construction.

REPUBLICAN VOTING LEADS IN MIDWEST

Outnumber Democrats in Illinois, Nebraska Primaries for First Time in 12 Years

Special

GENEVA, April 16.—In the primary elections held in Illinois and Nebraska, Franklin Delano Roosevelt came out ahead as the Democratic candidate for U.S. President while the Republican choice centered around General MacArthur and an unknown real estate broker from Chicago, according to a report from New York. As for the Republicans, it was only natural that MacArthur, whose election had been advocated by the Chicago Tribune, should come out victorious by a large majority over the unknown candidate.

A remarkable fact in the elections in both of these states was that for the first time in 12 years the Republican voters were able to garner more votes than the Democrats.

In Illinois, Thomas Dewey received 15,000 votes—almost 50 per cent of all the votes available—although he was not officially put up as a candidate. In Nebraska, Lieutenant-Commander Stassen of Minnesota was elected by the greatest majority of votes. Here, too, Dewey also received a large number of votes.

MacArthur Still Mum

Special

LISBON, April 14.—While Congressman A. L. Miller, Republican from Nebraska, urged General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific, to break his political silence and immediately state whether he would be available for presidential nomination, other congressional supporters of MacArthur remained silent, according to a Washington dispatch.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg, Republican of Michigan, long-time advocate of the MacArthur movement would not comment and neither would others who have been favorable to the General.

Miller pointed out that MacArthur running without his consent polled 500,000 votes in Illinois alone and also picked up three delegates in Wisconsin. He argued that these results prove MacArthur has considerable popular support among the voters which would increase sharply if the General makes it known that he is available for nomination.

Miller then made public the correspondence from MacArthur which said, "I do unreservedly agree with the complete wisdom and statemanship of Miller's declaration that unless the New Deal can be stopped this time, our American way of life is forever doomed."

Meanwhile, a New York report dated Thursday declared that MacArthur's friends will send circulars to practically every delegate to the Republican National Convention in an effort to persuade them to nominate MacArthur for President.

KING'S POSITION UNTENABLE

Domei

BERLIN, April 15.—The declaration of King Victor Emmanuel III that he would abdicate and appoint his son, Crown Prince Umberto, as Lieutenant-General of the Realm is regarded in local political circles as of no particular importance in view of the fact that the Italian King's position had become untenable for quite some time. It is interesting, however, that this transfer of authority is not to take place until the capture of Rome.

The question whether this postponement of the transfer of authority can be interpreted as the King's confidence in the military abilities of his ally is left unanswered in Berlin although, in view of the character of this "ruler": this would not be impossible.

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Osias Is Appointed Director-General Of Kalibapi Organ

Domei

MANILA, April 15.—Camilo Osias, Assistant Director General of the Kalibapi, was appointed Director-General and concurrently Vice-President of the same organization today by President Jose P. Laurel. Mr. Osias was nominated Assistant Director-General in September last year following the appointment of Benigno S. Aquino, Director-General, as Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly.

Death Struggles Develop in Crimea

(Continued From Page 1)

evacuated by units of the German navy, according to Alois Bezold, war correspondent.

He said that the carrying off of these huge amounts of supplies afforded an immense job and whatever could be chartered from the largest freighter to the smallest barge were used for the purpose.

"Shipping took place while all harbor facilities and hangars were being prepared to be blown up," he declared. "Whatever war materials had been in Odessa were safely removed and when the last ships left the port, all the harbor facilities had been blown up."

IBN SAUD WARNS AMERICA

Will Boost British Ties If U.S. Insists on Oil Pipeline

Special

LISBON, April 14.—"New complications" in the Anglo-American dispute concerning the Arabian oil question is foreseen by the New York World-Telegram in a report from Washington.

It states that King Ibn Saud of Saudi-Arabia told the United States Minister that he will enter into closer relations with the British in case the United States Government insists on the construction of the pipeline through Arab territories.

The report recalled that last week the U.S. State Department received information that King Ibn Saud appointed a Britisher as his adviser on the oil question and is also casting about in London for a financial adviser. Simultaneously, the King permitted the London Barclay Bank to establish its branch offices in Saudi-Arabia.

Requested by F.D.R.

Special

LISBON, April 14.—U.S. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace is visiting Chungking upon President Roosevelt's personal request, according to information available from Washington.

Although Wallace is observing the strictest silence about the purpose of his trip, the New York Times reports that he will visit not only Chungking but also India, North Africa and London.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The undermentioned vessels, seized by the Imperial Japanese Navy, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions may be submitted in writing to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the date of this Public Notice.

April 17, 1944

YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT

Case No. (for 1943)	Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Ownership	Captain
125	Cargo	Alequis	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
151	Tug-Boat	Anjai	U.S.A.	Tang Chong, Davao, Mindanao, Philippines. (Chinese)	Unknown
152	Tug-Boat	Zapote	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
153	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (99 tons)	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedores Co., Manila, Philippines. (American)	Unknown
154	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (83 tons)	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedores Co., Manila, Philippines. (American)	Unknown
155	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (97 tons)	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedores Co., Manila, Philippines. (American)	Unknown
156	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (103 tons)	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedores Co., Manila, Philippines. (American)	Unknown
157	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (72 tons)	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedores Co., Manila, Philippines. (American)	Unknown
158	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (119 tons)	U.S.A.	Maritima Steamship Co.	Unknown
159	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (90 tons)	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedores Co., Manila, Philippines. (American)	Unknown
160	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (75 tons)	U.S.A.	Maritima Steamship Co.	Unknown
161	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (60 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
162	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (60 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
163	Lighter (steel)	Unknown (280 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
164	Lighter (steel)	Unknown (100 tons)	U.S.A.	Maritima Steamship Co.	Unknown
165	Lighter (steel)	Unknown (70 tons)	U.S.A.	Maritima Steamship Co.	Unknown
166	Motor Boat	Nippa	U.S.A.	Tang Chong, Davao, Mindanao, Philippines. (Chinese)	Unknown
167	Motor Boat	Carmen (small)	U.S.A.	Puntarino Lumber Co. (American)	Unknown
168	Motor Boat	City of Zamboanga	U.S.A.	Mayor of Zamboanga	Unknown
169	Motor Boat	Terisito (Teresita)	U.S.A.	Bros Harmonos	Unknown
170	Motor Boat	Consuelo	China	Jose Marcrohon (Chinese)	Unknown
171	Tug-Boat	Juany (Fanny)	Switzerland	Paceland Lumber	Unknown
172	Tug-Boat	Jumbo	Switzerland	Paceland Lumber	Unknown
173	Tug-Boat	Pafin del Estate (Pathfinder Estate)	U.S.A.	Goodyear Rubber Plantation	Unknown
174	Tug-Boat	Copple (Koppel)	U.S.A.	Dessicated Coconut Co., Philippines.	Unknown
175	Lighter (wooden)	Habakato (Babagat)	U.S.A.	Dessicated Coconut Co., Philippines.	Unknown
176	Lighter (wooden)	Leona (Linao)	U.S.A.	Dessicated Coconut Co., Philippines.	Unknown
177	Lighter (wooden)	Hangin (Haggin)	U.S.A.	Dessicated Coconut Co., Philippines.	Unknown
178	Tug-Boat	Lewis (Louis)	U.S.A.	Johnston Lumber Co.	Unknown
179	Motor Boat	Pilot	U.S.A.	Cebu Pilot Association	Unknown
180	Motor Boat	Tug	U.S.A.	American Unknown	Unknown
181	Tug-Boat	Tarisai	U.S.A.	Cebu Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
182	Tug-Boat	List (Listo)	U.S.A.	Cebu Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
183	Tug-Boat	Flora	U.S.A.	Aragaki	Unknown
184	Fishing Boat	Batavia	U.S.A.	Aboites (Philippines)	Unknown
185	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (250 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
186	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (250 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
187	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (150 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
188	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (100 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
189	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (80 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
190	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (80 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
191	Lighter (steel)	Unknown (300 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
192	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (25 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
193	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (25 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
194	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (25 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
195	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (25 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
196	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (40 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
197	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (80 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
198	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (25 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
199	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (150 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
200	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (50 tons)	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
201	Lighter (wooden)	Unknown (93 tons)	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedores Co., Manila, Philippines. (American)	Unknown

No cargo on any of the above.

Office:..............1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer..........................SHOICHI [illegible]

GALLANT DEFENSE IN PACIFIC LAUDED

Tokyo Papers Stress Costly Failure of America's Isle-Hopping Strategy

The gallant defense put up by the Imperial Forces in the Pacific islands, especially at Bougainville and Torokina, against the American offensives and the steady progress of the Indian campaign were featured in the editorials of the principal Tokyo dailies during the week beginning from April 4.

Other major topics of comment were: the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact, the relations between Chungking and the Anglo-American nations, the disunity among the leading Powers of the anti-Axis group, the Balkan situation and the anti-United States movement in South America.

The Tokyo Shimbun takes up the significance of the Japanese defense on Bougainville and Torokina against the American attacks. The paper believes that what is important is not so much the number of enemy airplanes shot down or enemy ships sunk by the Imperial Forces, but the spiritual blow given the enemy and the part played by our men in checking the advance of the American forces in the Pacific area. The paper lauds the gallantry of the Imperial Forces in all of the Pacific operations.

The Nippon Sangyo Keizai deals with the recent New York Times editorial concerning the Pacific operations and points out the following three points as significant about the American comment: the gallant defense put up by the Imperial Forces against the large-scale American attacks; the mounting and costly sacrifices made by the enemy in their island-hopping strategy; and the paramount importance of aircraft in the Pacific operations. Regarding the American air operations, the paper says:

Is Good Opportunity

"If the frantic enemy should adopt a reckless strategy, we shall have an excellent opportunity to deal them a fatal blow. We need not fear their large-scale air operations which are proving so costly to them. We should only go on with our present policy of bleeding them white. The more impatient the enemy becomes, the cooler we should be."

The second statement of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, is taken up by the Yomiuri-Hochi in connection with the Indian campaign. The paper points out the two main points of the statement, namely, the racial policy and the economic policy of Free India, and endorses the Netaji's plan of basing his economic policy on the principle of control and on an anti-liberal principle. The paper concludes by saying that what is essential in carrying out these two policies is success in the present military activities which, it urges, must be pushed with a singleness of purpose.

The Tokyo Shimbun carries four editorials regarding the Indian campaign and India. In one of them the journal points out that the crushing victory of the Imperial Forces at Kohima has forever crushed the anti-Axis' ambitions to re-open the Chungking supply routes which is the final object of the anti-Axis headquarters in Southeastern Asia. "Not only will this situation prove disastrous to the enemy military operations," the paper continues, "but it will also prove a new source of friction among the three armies of the anti-Axis group on the spot, namely, the British, American and Chungking troops."

Under the title "War for Indian Emancipation and the Support of Greater East Asia," the same journal calls the attention of its readers to the fact that the entire nations of Greater East Asia are supporting the present war for the emancipation of India and by way of showing concrete examples of this fact, it narrates how Burma and Thailand have been assisting the Azad Hind Fauj since its establishment last year. The paper says: "So long as all the people of Greater East Asia support the Indian independence war, its ultimate success is assured." In the third editorial, the daily discusses Burma's economic assistance to Free India.

Collapse of British Rule

Taking up the intensification of anti-British activities in India, the paper says that the forthcoming fall of Imphal will herald the collapse of British rule in India. In the fourth and last comment, the Tokyo Shimbun refers to the massacre of Amritsar and declares that Britain is receiving punishment for its crimes after the lapse of 25 years since that awful outrage.

The third anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact is taken up by the Asahi. The paper explains the present significance of the treaty as follows: "The neutrality pact possesses a firm foundation for its existence. The recent protocol signed by the two nations regarding our fishery rights in the north seas evinces the existence of this pact. We are firmly convinced that the treaty will continue to prove an unshakable foundation for the relations between the two nations and will play its significant role in world history."

As regards the Chungking issues, the Tokyo Shimbun takes up both the problem of the Chungking army's intrusion into Outer Mongolia and the inclusion on the map by Chungking of the section of the Fukawng Valley as Chinese territory. The paper proves that the two events are logically related with each other and after pointing out the existence of the wire-pullers for these events, states that the existing mutual strife among the three factions within the anti-Axis group betrays the nature of their international morality, or rather their lack of it. The paper also clarifies the American treachery of utilizing Chungking for its own purposes as well as Chungking's policy of utilizing American influence in its attempt to flaunt both Britain and the Soviet Union and calls this "American-Chungking conspiracy against the Soviets and Britain." The paper continues: "What is highly amusing to us, is that the Fukawng region, which Chungking is claiming as its own, is part of the territory of the independent nation of Burma now being held by the combined forces of Burma, Japan and Free India."

As regards European issues, the Mainichi treats the new situation in the Balkans in connection with the Soviets' advance into Rumania and the advance of German troops into Hungary. The paper points out the political operations of the Soviet Union in the Balkan region and points to the fact that the proposed advance of the Anglo-American forces toward the Balkan area has been forestalled by the Soviet Union. Stating that the Moscow Government may tell the Anglo-Americans that if they have reserve military power to undertake an offensive in the Balkans, they had better undertake a second front in western Europe with such a reserve power, the Mainichi concludes: "That these leading anti-Axis nations have no common interests is best indicated by their attitude toward the Balkans."

Is Significant Incident

An editorial entitled "Distrustful Allies," carried by the Mainichi, takes up the recent resignation of the Soviet representative to the United States, Victor Kravchenko, who is in charge of making purchases of war materials in America. The significance of this incident, says the paper, lies in the fact that an official of the Soviet Union in an allied country has not only resigned his post but has also severely criticized his own government. The journal concludes: "It's undeniable, as this incident testifies, that the fissure created between the Soviet Union on the one hand and the Anglo-American group on the other has become all the more pronounced of late. The Kravchenko affair may be considered as a case of Anglo-American intrigue and plotting.

The Asahi takes up the anti-American movements in Central and South America. After pointing out the success made in the nationalistic revolution of Argentina and the rise of similar movements in other South American nations such as Bolivia and Peru, the journal says:

"All these nationalistic reforms and revolutions have one thing in common, namely, they represent the nature of protest and confrontation against the imperialistic designs of the United States in Central and South America, especially its policy of economic pressure and exploitation. The only way the South American nations can maintain their decent state life and assure their future development is to abandon their policy of dependence on the United States and to restore their policy of independent national existence. The nationalistic tendency of these principal nations of South America is important in this respect and is worthy of special attention."

The Tokyo Shimbun also dwells on the same subject and points out the growing anti-American sentiments on the part of Latin American people and states that it is only too natural that these nations should react to America's "Good Neighbor" policy which utterly disregards their traditions and national traits.

Sacrificing Alien Races

In its editorial, the problem of the Negroes, as presented in the State Senate of Mississippi recently, is taken up by the Mainichi. After dwelling on the real conditions of the Negroes in the United States, the journal points out that the Anglo-Americans have been sacrificing alien races for their selfish interests in the present world war and predicts that such a policy of inhumanity is always pregnant with internal dissension and collapse. The paper also anticipates that the present developments on the Indo-Burmese campaign will prove disastrous to the Anglo-American policy of sacrificing alien peoples for their own interests.

Concerning conditions in Britain, the Mainichi takes up the British coal miners' strike, points out that a British revolutionary power is directing this industrial dispute and concludes that "Britain's collapse has become ripe."

The Tokyo Shimbun comments on the opposition between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and 23 "honest members" in the House of Commons and explains in detail the predicament of Britain as regards the problem of a second front in western Europe, British diplomacy toward the United States, the Atlantic Charter, and concludes as follows: "Whether Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's anticipated resignation comes or not, there is no doubt as to the inevitable weakening of British War power with the developments of her internal as well as external affairs.

More Chiang Property Will Be Transferred To Wang Government

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 14.—Five hundred and thirty-five items of Chungking property in the Shanghai area will be transferred to the National Government of China at a ceremony to be held at the Kaikosha here tomorrow with the attendance of Japanese and Chinese officials. As a result, the transfer of the entire Chungking property in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces and in the cities of Shanghai and Nanking will be completed. Chungking property in Central China already transferred to the National Government includes 1,200 items under Navy control, and 2,208 items under Army control.

NIPPON TO SUPPORT THAI CONTROL STEP

Embassy at Bangkok to Cooperate in Enforcement of Measure on Fiber Products

Domei

BANGKOK, April 14.—In regard to the extensive control of cotton and other fiber products put into effect, since April 10, by the Thai Government, the Imperial Japanese Embassy in Thailand issued a statement today, expressing full support for the measure adopted for securing the livelihood of the Thai people, and at the same time, announced that the supply of goods would be suspended to those, regardless of nationality, who hamper the smooth functioning of the control.

The statement of the Japanese Embassy is substantially as follows:

"The Thai Government has decided to exercise extensive control over the supply of cotton, staple fiber, rayon and their products, and to enforce the rationing system. This step is deemed necessary for stabilizing the people's livelihood under wartime conditions, and similar control measures have been adopted in various other countries within the Greater East Asia common prosperity zone. The Imperial Japanese Embassy is resolved to give full support to this step taken by the Thai Government.

"But, in view of the fact that the controlled goods have close relation with the welfare of the general public, the Embassy desires that the said goods be distributed smoothly at fair and proper prices. Against those who, in disregard of public welfare, attempt to profit by black market dealings, the Japanese Embassy will not hesitate to take drastic steps to stop the supply of goods to them, in full cooperation with the Thai Government and other organs concerned, regardless of nationality. The Japanese Embassy desires that all dealers will realize the importance of the present control measure, and cooperate with the Thai Government for its execution.

"At the same time, we firmly believe that the present control will attain its objective and contribute to the enhancement of general welfare, through sincere cooperation of all concerned."

CHUNGKING'S SUPERVISION OF STUDENTS IN U.S. IS HIT

Special

LISBON, April 13.—Raymond Gram Swing, noted American radio commentator, in his broadcast from New York, stated "it came as a shock to learn that several hundred Chinese students who are permitted to have education in our colleges are also to be kept under supervision of the Chungking officials who will exercise what is called 'thought control' over them," according to reports from New York.

He said that one can hope that it isn't as bad as it sounds, but it is not at all what the Americans expect from the Chinese.

Meanwhile, the New York Times opposes the recent action by Chungking on the ground that "the overtones are totalitarian and clang harshly in the ears of the Americans who are making heavy sacrifices to wipe out totalitarism."

THAI INDIANS FETE LIBERATION WEEK

Patriots Renew Pledge to Netaji; Amritsar Day Also Observed in Shonan

Domei

BANGKOK, April 15.—Indian residents of Bangkok and Thonburi, Thursday, assembled at the spacious compound of the local Indian Independence League office to commemorate National Liberation week—in memory of the brave sons and daughters of India who laid down their lives for the noble cause of India at Jallianwallah Bagh, Amritsar, exactly 25 years ago.

The meeting was opened with the hoisting of a gigantic national flag and the singing of the Indian national anthem.

Following addresses by various local Indian leaders, the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution which read, "This meeting resolves to follow the heroic example set up at Jallianwallah Bagh on this day in the year 1919, and pledges to fight to the last under the able leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

"This meeting sends its heartiest congratulations on behalf of the Indian residents in Thailand to the brave warriors of the Azad Hind Fauj who are participating in the final battle for India's independence, and who are making rapid advances toward the victorious goal."

Observed by Sikhs

Domei

SHONAN, April 14.—The local Sikhs community, yesterday, fittingly observed the 25th anniversary of the massacre of their 2,000 compatriots in Jallianwallah Bagh, Amritsar.

The continuous reading of the Sri Gurugraph Sabib, (Sikh Bible) ended at daybreak today when special prayers for the repose of the victims of British atrocity, and for the success of the Indian National Army were offered.

The gathering passed a resolution vowing to avenge the cold-blooded murder of their fellow Sikhs.

Meanwhile, thousands of Indians flocked to the six extra centers which were temporarily opened on Tuesday and Wednesday in various parts of the city to take the oath of allegiance to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India.

The number of Indians who have taken the oath tops the 10,000-mark.

Grand Rally in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, April 14.—The last day of the National Liberation Week was solemnly observed by all Indian residents here Thursday with the hoisting of Tricolor flags and the closing of stores, while Indian elementary chool children, civilians and members of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment paraded through the main streets singing military songs.

At 6:30 p.m. the same day, a grand rally was held at the local branch of the Indian Independence League. The meeting was opened with the singing of the Indian national anthem, followed by the flag-raising ceremony and an address by a representative of the Indian National Army.

In the course of the meeting, it was decided to send a message of encouragement and thanks to the men of the Azad Hind Fauj fighting at the front

FORMER KING OF GREECE TO SOLVE POLITICAL TIFF

Bound for Cairo as Greek Army Showing Increasing Resistance Against Monarchy

Special

LISBON, April 14.—The journey of former King George of Greece to Cairo is believed by the British press to be the last attempt of the British Government to solve the political crisis among the Greek politicians and military men prevailing for some time, according to a London report.

The resignation of the Government is a consequence of the failure of reconciling the political views of all the parties including the Communists, one British paper pointed out.

British correspondents from Cairo, meanwhile, report that the increasing resistance against the Monarchy is also noticeable in the Greek army. The Daily Herald writes that "King George must make haste if he wishes to save his dynasty."

Chungking Prices Soar

Special

LISBON, April 14.—Chungking's sky-high prices were reflected in a Chungking dispatch which said that the price for an item of assorted candies had doubled during the past week due to increased prices paid for flour, sugar and fat. The candies are now selling at 236 yuan per catty, which is roughly 700 times the 1937 price.

THE NAVY

By

TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

Part VI:
Dongame, the Dull Tortoise

(Continued)

The nickname, "Dongame—Dull Tortoise" spread over the division before anyone was aware. "Dongame—Dull Tortoise" was a naval cryptology for a submarine at its early period. The vessel was single-hulled and very awkward. Though the gasoline-engine was very old-fashioned, if they stoked it, it would submerge into the water with an indomitable spirit and Masato's way of swimming was just like this. Therefore he was nick-named "Dongame—Dull Tortoise," but that nickname was really confirmed since a game of "Pole-battle."

This game was one of the attractions at Etajima and was held every Saturday: at first, however, the cadet No. 4 just watched the game. Masato grapsed the meaning of this game at once: the captain in the game of "Protect the Captain" was substituted for the pole in this game. The game of his native land was just a competition in strength but in this game at Etajima, much teamwork was used and on this point it seemed to him that this was a more advanced game. Anyhow as he was conscious of his ability in the game at Kagoshima, he was waiting for his chance at it. At last the time came.

However, as soon as the bugle for "ready" was heard, Masato made a valorous shudder and was taken short in spite of his washing his hands just a moment before, because he had so often been informed that "pole-battle" was the most heroic and glorious game of all in this college. During the fighting they were at liberty to knock or kick or fling away any opponent, even the upper-classmen: frankly speaking it was indeed a mass-scuffle. As the game was the first for Masato, he could not but feel somewhat uneasy.

The time came and every division was divided into two parts, the even number and the odd. Around each tall pole with a red flag or a white, a group of gigantic fellows, six feet tall, made an inner circle and around that a group of smaller fellows formed the outer circle which being the attacking force. The attacking force consisted of possessors of high rank at Kendo or Judo. Their task was to make a center rush to the enemy's headquarters and pull down the pole by climbing atop the protecting force or by passing under their legs. Both sides put on heavy armor for this game, but with bare feet and no caps.

"Carry on!"

With the command from the gymnastics instructor, the trumpet sounded. The attacking force on his side dashed forward like running hares while a flying column began to obstruct fiercely the invasion force of the enemy.

"Well done! Well done!"

Just when Masato was gazing askance at the turmoil in rapture, he was struck violently on his head by someone.

"What?"

Masato, filled with fury and anger, turned back and found an opponent pushing him. Masato burnt with revenge and wanted to hit him back, withdrawing from the scruffle but suddenly he gave up his wish. If he did so one part of the outer circle would be broken.

After a five minutes' struggle, Masato's group which was even numbered was judged "defeated" because its pole was slanted over 30 degrees.

But a funny sight was the position of both groups at the moment the "Halt" signal was heard. Every action must be stopped the moment the trumpet sounded after five minutes were up. As though by "divine" action—a cadet who hit someone was now still in that motion and one who was thrown over must stay in the same position and on the same spot.

Therefore, the whole sight was just like a tableau vivant which was very fashionable in bygone days, or a still scene of a motion picture. It seemed very comical to the eye of a third person, but the cadets who were accustomed to it were very silent.

It was the rule to fight three times, so both groups returned to their first positions again and then changed their roles with each other. Nobody wanted only to guard the pole, it must certainly be unpleasant not to be able to return a hit or a kick. Now Masato too was put into the attacking force; perhaps his ability at Judo was recognized.

"As you are a No. 4, you probably are not acquainted with the game yet, so follow me!"

A cadet No. 2 said to him gently. His name was Yuasa and he was well-known in Kendo. In this pole-battle he was one of the mainstays of the attacking force.

"Thank you!"

Masato could understand his warm friendship but he felt rather dissatisfied to follow others' heels, because as he had been kicked and knocked in the first fight, his fighting-spirit was aroused.

"Come on! Come on!"

The stirring voice came up to his lips and his feet on the lawn bounded like a ball.

As soon as fighting began, Yuasa, taking the lead with Nitta, a member of the Judo group, was struggling with the enemy's flying column. Masato, unable to endure, now began to run sideways, aiming at a single opponent. He was struck by some opponent whom he threw over. But he kept on dashing. Before his very eyes lay the headquarters of the opponents. At first he jumped on the backs of the men forming the outer circle, but he was fiercely flung away. Before his nose were several legs; suddenly he made up his mind to slip through the forest of legs. As there were no eyes on legs, they were hotly fighting among themselves. Of course Masato's face and back were trodden and trampled down, but he discovered the root of the pole at the inner part of the forest of the confused legs. He grasped it and pulled it with all his strength and after that he became unconscious.

Thus the second game ended with complete victory for Masato's side. But Masato's side was again defeated through a decision in the last game. There were no distinctions between ally and enemy, however, among the cadets when they were bathing after the fight—some getting bruises, others bloody nose. They were now laughing so much that the large bath room seemed to shake. But it seemed to shake more when someone said loudly:

"Tani sure is a Dongame. He performed a feat today by lurking under our legs."

From July 1st the college entered its summer term. The examinations which had begun the month previously ended on the 5th of July. Masato felt somewhat relieved but had no self-confidence. The lessons at the college were a great many indeed; there were several courses in military and civil science. So the cadets used to sit at desk from morning till night and could hardly finish a day's routine within the day and yet between those lessons they had to attend various training courses—there were vigorous exercises for special technics in Naval affairs and gymnastics. Now they wished they could cram for the examinations just as the First Higher School students used to cram by the candle light during the examination term. But the many daily routine precisely regulated by a certain given time would not permit cramming. To have self-confidence in the examinations, any cadet had to study hard constantly. Before they attended science or any other classes, they had to go through some gymnastics training, and exhaustion was sure to visit them during the lessons. Though Masato never slept so soundly as to lay flat over his studies, both his eyes and mind often grew dimmer and sometimes he began to doze. Yes, he sometimes dozed, but dozed in an erect position! Masato had this tendency more than the other students and sometimes he failed to hear the lecture.

"Am I not against sincerity?"

Masato was ashamed of himself for dozing every time the "Five Introspections" were recited after the self-study hour in the evening. The "Five Introspections" consisted of reflecting on one's own Sincerity, Words and Conduct, Vigor, Effort and Indolence during the day. When the cadet-captain of each "Buntai" division began to recite solemnly, the cadets closed their eyes while the sacred silence reigned over the room and only the sigh of pine-trees was heard outside.

Masato, however, studied very conscientiously without even dozing during the hour of self-study in the evening. Such concentration in study was one of his good habits from childhood. Therefore, the result of the examinations was better than he had expected. His anxiety perhaps came mainly from the misgivings in regard to his dozing.

When morning came, however, he forgot all his uneasy feelings. Every morning they cleared the cutter. At the college they don't call it "a boat" but a "cutter." Each "Buntai," division has one cutter. Upon the honor of the division they had to keep it clean and take good care of it. So their cleaning of the cutter was very careful and deliberate. The cleaning, sweeping, scrubbing and dusting in the college, on the whole, were done by the cadets No. 4; at least they took charge of the scrubbing and swabbing. As for the floor-cloth, it was made of linen-ropes, called "swab." This material was so rough that it made the younger cadets cry in the severe winter. Masato, however, had always been praised for his neatness by his teacher in his primary school days. He was conscious of his ability at cleaning and it was summer now; so he was never scolded here too. They held wrestling matches as afternoon exercise; Masato always won by tricks and skill in rapid succession. At wrestling, he was not "Dongame—Dull Tortoise" at all.

"Somehow I am getting over the life as a new cadet No. 4!"

Masato thus murmuring looked back on the past first term.

Masato was always getting hungry in the hottest season. As he was born in the southern land, he was very strong to the heat and always had a keen appetite in this hottest term. He could hardly wait for lunch-time, because they always had bread, not rice for breakfast.

Before breakfast they would exercise swimming. So they became very, very hungry before taking breakfast and so their running toward the dining-hall became quicker. Coming nearer to the hall, however, they had to take quiet steps. The delicious smell of "Bean Soup" was drifting out and yet they had to step in quietly. All the cadets in white uniforms were imbibed into the broad entry like a slow stream.

Presently the dining-hall, so huge that the corner of which no one could see, was filled with these white uniforms.

"Sit down!"

The word of order was heard. The cadets sat down all at once; before taking up their chopsticks they calmly corrected their carriage and then began to recite "the Five Imperial Instructions Given to Soldiers."

"To be loyal shall be the first duty of soldiers."

"Soldiers must be courteous in their demeanor."

"Courage is essential to soldiers."

"Soldiers shall observe fidelity."

"Soldiers should be simple and frugal in their habits."

There was no moment so quiet throughout the day: this quietness was indeed incomparable with that reigning at the time for the "Five Introspections" in the evening. The whiteness of the uniforms seemed all the more whiter in the early morning sun. In a hush after the recitation echoed the order, "Carry on!"

At this, all the cadets began eating their breakfast quietly. Of course they should neither "stodge" nor "bustle" here. The excellent table manners worthy of an Imperial Naval Officer, was taught here in this dining-hall. In the bygone days they were not permitted even to talk at the table; but now talking, as far as it did not become noisy, was allowed.

Masato was smilingly eating bread with sugar; his behavior was different on this particular morning.

"Oh, you have won the 'Armor,' so you look happy!"

A cadet next to him said, peeping into Masato's bread and making his eyes rounder.

Everybody was to get one piece of bread but the bread with the crest would be larger than the ordinary one. The cadet called this bread with the crest "Armor." To be so particular about meals was only during the cadet No. 4 period; cadets No. 1, on the other hand, were quite indifferent to the meals saying "one bread-meal a day is good for the stomach."

It is needless to say how Masato was longing for the summer vacation and going back home. All the young cadets were singing a song of joy at the approaching summer holidays.

On the day before the holidays were to begin, some merchants came from Miyajima and opened their shops for the cadets at Koyokan, the Cadets' Club. Masato bought dippers and some shellworks for his mother and some picture postcards of Itsukushima for Takao.

Then Masato with Kumazawa called on Lieutenant-Commander S. who was the inspector of his "Buntai," division.

"Holidays begin tomorrow, so we are leaving for home!" The boys with spirited and smart motion, greeted Mrs. S. who appeared on the porch to see them off. Four months at Etajima thus disciplined them.

The calls at the Instructor's residence on Sundays brought many a memory which he would never forget. All the members of the Instructor's family welcomed and entertained them so much that they always felt comfortable and at home. This atmosphere at the Instructor's home was traditional, and later this would affect the relationship between the captain and the officers and then the domestic circle among the officers and men when they were entering into port.

Fifteen minutes before going to bed that night were spent in a cheerful and gay atmosphere in the bedrooms of the Cadet Buildings. For cadets No. 1 it was the last vacation and soon they would be going out to the Great Pacific where dark clouds were hanging; and for cadets No. 4 this was the first "leave" for home, wearing the white uniform and a dirk. Therefore every cadet's heart was swelled with happy thoughts, and the merry din of talking filled the room.

The first "rounds" at night being over, the lights were put out, but Masato could not sleep.

"As soon as I arrive there, I will visit the grave of the Fleet-Admiral Togo first. If mother saw me in the white naval uniform, she will be much surprised . . ." Thus he thought.

"Takao, I will show you my sunburnt face and body".

He was sure that his naval uniform would make his mother glad but he felt sorry for Takao. His face and body, sunburnt by swimming and the trainings under the burning sun of July before the vacation, Masato wanted to show and to be proud of it not only before Takao but also before his former teachers. In the darkness Masato smiled secretly and was proud of himself that he had changed during these four months. He knew and firmly believed that he was not a man of the so-called "outside world" and that he was a disciplined man and had a definite future.

He imagined himself leaving the Gate gallantly and stately at 6 o'clock the next morning.

(To Be Continued)

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TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1944

The Weakest Cog

Despite the agitated efforts of the Chungking regime to represent itself to the world as a full-fledged fourth member of the so-called United Nations, it is becoming fully manifest with the passage of time that the regime is the weakest, most unsound cog in the anti-Axis wheel. And despite the official declarations emanating from the Anglo-American governments of what is grandiosely described as the vital role played by Chungking in the war against Japan, the facts to the contrary are obviously becoming apparent to the American public.

With conditions in Chungking far from what they ought to be if Chungking were actually to play a vital role in the war against Japan, Chungking and Washington have clapped down a gagging censorship on all news from the anti-Axis focal point of decay and degeneration. Commenting on the Chungking situation, Raymond Gram Swing, one of the United States' leading radio news commentators, recently declared that "since the ultimate objective of our Pacific campaign is to reach the China coast, news of what is happening in China itself would have a natural priority if there were much to be had." Quite significantly Swing added, "News about China is scarce and fragmentary. A good deal more is known by China experts than gets into print, principally because what is known is not encouraging."

Another American radio commentator, Volney Hurd, Director of Broadcasting for the Christian Science Monitor, pointed out last week that "news that comes through and news that is left out" both added up to the fact that "despite the calm external appearance the Chungking situation is politically extremely serious" and that latest news suggested that "the present Chungking regime is more and more factionary rather than democratic." For those who have closely followed developments in East Asia Hurd need not have drawn attention to the cabalistic nature of those who at present control Chungking regime. When millions of fellow East Asiatics have today been liberated from degrading servitude to the Anglo-American oppressor, when a powerful National Government has arisen with the heroic aim to reconstruct the China devastated by a century of savage exploitation carried out with the animal brutality of the "gentlemanly" British and the "fair-minded" American, a selfish group in Chungking is selling the body and soul of the inhabitants of the regions it controls to the Anglo-Americans in order to maintain its power and the hoarded wealth extorted from the people.

Another point which obviously is "not encouraging" to the anti-Axis war effort against Japan is that the objectives of each party in the Chungking-American alliance stand in fundamental opposition. The aim of each is to make a tool of the other. To extend their sinister sphere of operation, and ascend to power over all China, even though it be within the limits allowed by the Anglo-Americans, Chungking's leaders would like to have the Americans play the major role in smashing at Japan. The American war leaders on the other hand, with their characteristic formula of "saving on the lives of our soldiers," definitely demand more and more Chungking flesh and blood for cannon fodder. Thus commanded by an American, Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Chungking troops are expected to lay down their lives for what would amount to their perpetual enslavement, and commanded by an American, Major-General Claire Chennault, bomber crews composed entirely of Chungking Chinese are expected to die over Tokyo.

With a handful of unscrupulous men controlling the regime, with their motives for untrusting friendship mutually selfish, with bickerings and unsavory negotiations which must be guarded from open scrutiny, Chungking cannot be a sound cog in the wheel, the Chungking-American partnership clearly cannot develop into whole-hearted or effective collaboration. The American public is beginning to realize that. Meanwhile, the ones who will pay in blood, added misery, agony and sorrow, will be those so unfortunate as to live under Chungking rule, a people already the most wretched on earth, a condition brought about by the selfishness of ruthless men, Chungking as well as American.

Tommy Versus Yankee

It isn't only the specter of the inevitable colossal losses involved that has been responsible for the anti-Axis High Command delaying the invasion of Western Europe which Prime Minister Winston Churchill so bombastically talked about some months ago after the Teheran conference. For it has been learned from events during the past few days that discord in the anti-Axis camp is undoubtedly one of the primary factors for the continuous postponement of the crossing of the Channel with large anti-Axis forces which even the reputedly well-informed military experts in Britain and the United States predicted at the turn of the year would be launched by March at the latest.

No amount of high-sounding phrases by Churchill and President Roosevelt of collaboration among the anti-Axis fighting forces can conceal the mutual dislike of the American and British soldiers. It is a known fact that the British Tommies have had a vain superiority complex over the Yankees while the latter despise the former because of that. On top of it the American soldiers have aggravated matters by their unrestrained conduct in England, conduct so unrestrained that their supreme commander overseas, General Dwight Eisenhower, not so long ago was compelled to issue a stern warning to them—and particularly to officers—against drinking while off duty.

This failure of the British and American soldiers to get along was brought into bold relief this week by the well-known observant American journalist, Marquis W. Childs, who said that too many Americans coming back to the United States from the battlefront are displeased with the British. Significantly Childs said he himself had heard in Washington American soldiers criticizing the British before their superiors but invariably these soldiers had been told to "shut up" because "they were just anti-British." This, however, is no trivial dismissal by the American officers of the criticisms voiced by their men of the British, for the reason that viewed analytically it is a flat admission of the perennial anti-British attitude of the American soldiers. That such an attitude is bound to impair the joint activities of the armed forces of these two-English speaking nations is a foregone conclusion.

Another event last week manifesting the lack of harmony in the anti-Axis camp was the announcement by the Australian Government of its plan to reduce its army strength by 90,000 men to divert this manpower for the production of vital foodstuff. What followed was a storm of protest from members of the American Senate's Military Affairs Committee regarding Australia's part in the prosecution of the war. The implication was that Australia had not been contributing its proper share in fighting the war and now it was planning a further reduction of its war effort. It is no wonder then that William Morris Hughes, veteran Australian statesman and member of the Australian Advisory War Council, fired back at the broadsides from Washington to the sarcastic effect that Australia had taken no back seat to the United States so far as contribution to the war effort was concerned, and that the 90,000 men reduction in the Australian army strength was projected to raise food for the American soldiers enjoying a life of ease in the country down under.

It is significant that this flare-up of discord between the Australians and Americans comes in the wake of vehement complaints in the Australian press that the United States Government and the American newspapers have not been giving the Australian armed forces their due recognition for their part in the war.

Is it any wonder then that there should be continuous wrangling regarding the command of the armed forces of the anti-Axis puppet French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers—when the main allies of the anti-Axis camp cannot achieve harmony among their own armies? A victim of the rivalry existing between the United States and Britain in North Africa, General Henri Giraud is reported to have told sources close to him that he intends going to England to write his memoirs rather than submit to General Charles de Gaulle by accepting the Committee's abolition of his position as commander-in-chief of the rebel French armed forces.

These are incontestable signs of weakness in the anti-Axis military set-up, and a potent factor for the continued postponement of the opening of a Second Front in Western Europe.

To the People of India

Display National Spirit and Unity and Cooperate Wholeheartedly With Japan!

By SOHO TOKUTOMI
President of the Dai Nippon Genron Hokoku Kai
(From the Tokyo Shimbun)

No time has been more momentous in India's history than now. The day has arrived when India's national destiny is to be decided once for all—India who has a teeming population of four hundred million, a history of 4,000 years and a record of the greatest contribution to the world's culture. The Indian National Army under Subhas Chandra Bose has crossed the border and pushed into Indian territory on their determined march on Delhi. The Imperial Japanese Forces who are out to emancipate East Asia are making a parallel drive in support of the Netaji's army. The historic march of the Azad Hind Army is full of significance to the current war situation as well as to the international political situation. It is not by mere accident, then, that I address the four hundred million people of India at this time.

There is no Japanese but sympathizes with India. As Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on behalf of the Japanese people declared in the Imperial Diet, all that we expect of India is her independence and nothing else. Only if India attains independence, the liberation of East Asia will be realized in its outline and East Asia's future will be certain.

It is trite to say that India is a big country. The map tells it. India and China are the two big countries in East Asia. In territory, in population and in the progress of civilization, the two countries are in parallel positions. They are treasure-chests of materials as well as of culture.

Suffered Alien Invasion

Nothing is more unfortunate, therefore, than that India with a background so rich and powerful, has remained an object of ruthless exploitation by the British and been left in abject misery for the last 200 years. Further back, India's history for about 1,000 years was, in the words of Abbot Kozui Otani, a record of an unending succession of alien invasion.

We Japanese have received no small influence from Buddhism which originated in India and which has been introduced into our land either through Chosen and China or directly from its country of origin. The influence has been both good and bad, to be sure, but in the light of historical facts, we are ready to admit that we have derived no little benefit from it. Through whatever channel it may have come, the benefit had its source in India. Indian culture has had no small influence on Japanese culture. Truly, then, India is our benefactor.

But what about Buddhism in India today? It is at its lowest ebb, with followers numbering no more than 345,052, a drop in the bucket, which is more than proof of the decline of Buddhism in India. Certainly, Buddhism is incomparably more flourishing in Japan, Thailand and Burma today than in the land of its origin.

The phenomenon is not confined merely to the realm of religion. It reflects a general decay in India today. The decay has all come from the fact that the Indian people have lived in fratricidal strife and allowed Indian soil and all that is India's trampled roughshod by alien invaders.

I do not have to talk India's history to the Indian people, but in ancient times, India had big, prosperous and unified States symbolic of her greatness. But her history after 1020, as Abbot Kozui Otani says, has been a history of aggression and exploitation by alien peoples.

East India Company

The establishment of the British East India Company in 1600 marked the advent of the days of Robert Clive and Warren Hastings, notorious figures in the history of the British conquest of India. Clive committed suicide after conquering India. After laying the foundations for British aggression against India, he faced Parliamentary impeachment for his excessive exploitation of the Indians. So ruthless was his aggression that it was intolerable even in the eyes of his countrymen. But this does not alter the fact that the British are given to aggression.

The Indian people have no doubt read the "History of British Expansion" by Professor John Shirley of Cambridge University. The book is a justification for and, at the same time, a boastful advertisement of British exploitation of India. Not all that Shirley says is a brazen lie, however. For instance, in referring to the fact that the British hired Indian troops for the subjugation of India, he says that the expedient was possible because the Indian people lacked national consciousness. The truth of this statement is forcibly brought home to us when it is considered that it is the Indian troops in British pay that Subhas Chandra Bose's army is out to repel.

Shirley's words are by no means palatable to the Indians: they are a bitter pill, a bitter lesson. It is because of this lack of national consciousness that India has suffered alien oppression and exploitation for 1,000 years, for 200 or 300 of which she has been made a victim of extortion at the hands of Western peoples or, more exactly, the Anglo-Saxons. If the fact is unpleasant to the Indian people, they have, unfortunately, only themselves to blame for not having awakened to national consciousness early enough.

Camouflages Hypocrisy

The British put up all sorts of propaganda in justification of their rule of India, but it is all a camouflage of their hypocrisy. No amount of honeyed, plausible words can cover up the fact that the British have turned India into an India for the British and not an India for the Indians. Facts can be cited in abundance to expose British hypocrisy in India.

Men like Macauley and Mill, who were connected with Indian affairs, are extolled as gentlemen of a high character. Macauley reputedly did much for the installation of educational and legal systems for India, but his measures were aimed at nothing else than making the Indian people effeminate and pliable.

Three generations of Mill's family, namely, himself, his father and son, worked for the British East India Company, but it can be said with no fear of contradiction that they served the Company's interests and not India's welfare.

Again, when the Liberal Party of England came into power after being out of luck for 20 odd years, Morley was made Secretary of State for India. Morley was popularly referred to as "honest Morley" and reputedly scrupulously upright. It is true that he, with the then Viceroy Mint, planned a reform in the administration of India, but he did not go beyond taking a hand in trivial details, leaving the fundamentals totally untouched.

Played Into British Hands

Upon the outbreak of the first World War, Britain solicited India's help with the tempting promise of satisfying the latter's longing after the war. Mahatma Gandhi, ever ready to sacrifice himself for his people, naively played into British hands and took the lead in serving John Bull's cause. Gandhi thought to himself: "That we have a place of pride in the world is due, after all, to the fact that we have a title as a part of the British Empire. We must do our bit out of gratitude to the benefit of this title."

Such an idea, I dare say, was a colossal fallacy, a fundamental mistake. If there still exists such a gross misconception, there can be no independence for India, now or ever. Unless the Indians rid themselves of such a notion, they cannot escape the fate of being an object of slaughter by the British or Americans. In the last World War, India contributed 15 hundred million rupees to Britain, subscribed to public bonds amounting to 14 hundred million rupees, furnished 25 billion rupees worth of goods, sent 1,338,620 of her sons to the field of battle and suffered casualties of no less than 140,000. What was the reward for such a huge sacrifice? Nothing—except massacre. At the popular rally held at Amritsar on April 13, 1919, General O'Dyer showered machine-gun fire on the crowd gathered there and killed 650 innocent souls. Even the British made an issue of the incident, but the issue ended with a reprimand on General O'Dyer but without an apology, still less a restitution to the Indians.

Of course, there were thinking people in India. Lively debates were made in the Legislative Assembly, it is true, but even Das Nehru, reputedly an extreme Leftist, proved no more than a fiery orator and did not go beyond registering his resolve that India should regain freedom at a future date.

Drafted Indian Constitution

Nevertheless, Britain, sensing that the growing agitation could not be easily put under, dispatched an inquiry commission headed by Sir John Simon, which, after spending five long years, drafted the so-called new Indian Constitution, which was passed on April 1, 1937. The Constitution provided, inter alia, that British India and the principalities would be merged and consolidated into a federal State, that British India would be granted self-rule and that Burma would be separated from India. The provisions, however, turned out to be a mere name, as is well known.

Following the outbreak of the current war, Britain in 1942 dispatched Sir Stafford Cripps in an effort to reach a compromise with India. Reaching New Delhi on March 23, 1942, Cripps held a round-table conference with such Indian leaders as Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mohammed Ali Jinnah and offered a proposal that, in the event of India's participation in the war on Britain's side, a new Constitution would be formulated and a new federal system established to India's satisfaction after the war. Cripps also made it clear that, should the proposal not be satisfactory to India, he would install Nehru as Secretary of Defense. In short, Britain tried to keep the four hundred million people of India chained to her by winning over Nehru. American Minister Nelson Johnson came to India to assist Cripps. But Cripps, after all, failed in his mission, and today Britain is left with no alternative but to adopt a policy of repression of the O'Dyer pattern under an ingenious camouflage.

"Even Buddha won't stand fooling for a third time," goes a saying. The Indians were fooled in the last World War. They are being fooled again today. Unless they awake now India can never be saved. Subhas Chandra Bose awoke and indicated the path for the Indians to tread.

Have Deep-Laid Scheme

The British have a deep-laid scheme for duping the Indians. Following the outbreak of the China Affair, even pro-Japanese Nehru and Poet Tagore condemned Japan, finally going so far as to adopt a resolution for an anti-Japanese boycott on October 28 1937. Behind all this was, of course, British machination. To set the Japanese and Indians by the ear was the best formula for the perpetuation of British aggression against India. The same policy of estrangement is taken toward the Hindus and Mohammedans. By conferring peerage or high posts or otherwise lavishing favors on the Mohammedans, the British are trying to keep them estranged from the Hindus. Then, again, Britain is leaving no stone unturned to cause bad blood between British India and the principalities, always encouraging the princes to exploit the peoples under their rule and to live in lordly splendor.

Britain is not for good government in India, nor for India's peace, still less for the happiness of the Indian people. To emasculate India and to keep on preying upon her—that is Britain's sole aim in India.

Britain kept Burma and India at loggerheads, but this intrigue was blasted when Subhas Chandra Bose and Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State of Burma, shook hands at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations last year before the eyes of the whole world.

After all is said and done, my exhortation to the people of India boils down to the following three essentials:

1. Display your national spirit and perfect national unity.
2. Argument with Britain is of no avail. Only the language of force will tell.
3. Cooperate frankly and wholeheartedly with Japan.

If the people of India take these essentials to heart and act in exact accordance therewith, India's independence is bound to be realized. I am convinced that I am speaking a truth which will remain immutable even if the Himalayas should turn into a flat land or if the Indian Ocean should dry.

I repeat: British policy is for an India for the British. Japan wants India for the Indians. Herein lies a fundamental difference. To side with Britain or Japan—this is a question demanding immediate decision by the four hundred million of India.

Rally under Netaji Bose's banner! That is the only way to India's independence!

FOUR SONGS ON THE PLUM-BLOSSOM

By LORD OOTOMONO TABITO
(From the Manyoshu)

O do not fall yet,
Plum-blossoms that lie with snow
Mingled which remains
Still on your boughs, even though
The snow doth soon melt away!

How I wish some one
To see the plum-blossoms fair
That outvie the hue
Of the snow! Behold, so fair
They are, being in their prime.

How I wish some one
Our fair plum-blossoms to see
That are past their prime,
And seem to begin to be
Falling presently, alas!

In my dream I heard
The plum-blossom speak, "I think
I am a pretty
Flower, so when next you drink,
Prithee put me in your cup."

(Translated by Mario Ide)

Fruits of Wisdom

Close thine ear against him that shall open his mouth secretly against another. If thou receivest not his words, they fly back and wound the reporter. If thou dost receive them, they fly forward, and wound the receiver.—Lavater.

* * *

It is better to be doing the most insignificant thing than to reckon even a half-hour insignificant.—Goethe.

* * *

There can be no affinity nearer than our country.—Plato.

* * *

Wine has drowned more than the sea.—Publius Syrus.

SINKIANG TROOPS ENTER OUTER MONGOLIA

Crossing of Border Causes Discord With Soviets

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

The report made by the Soviet news agency, Tass, on April 2 regarding the penetration into Outer Mongolia of the Sinkiang troops of the Chungking regime toward the close of last year, has created a fresh dispute between the Soviet Union and the Chiang Kai-shek government and has given rise to growing repercussions throughout the world.

The case, as reported by the Tass dispatch from Vlanbatur, the capital of Outer Mongolia, happened in the following manner:

A Red Cossack unit stationed in the southern part of Sinkiang Province, was demanded to evacuate by the provincial authorities, whereupon the said unit sought protection in Outer Mongolian territory. The Chungking troops pursued the unit into Outer Mongolia and attacked the group whereupon the Outer Mongolian forces retaliated and repulsed the Chungking forces out of the border.

An official statement issued by the Government of the Outer Mongolian People's Republic on April 4 also is of a similar substance. It stated that the Government extended protection in accordance with international justice and, according to the construction of that country, to many Altai-Kazaks who had been driven out of Sinkiang Province and whose permanent pastures had been confiscated by the provincial government. It also stated that the Chungking troops which had intruded into the territory of Outer Mongolia in pursuit of the Kazaks fired upon a nearby village, whereupon the Outer Mongolian troops counter-attacked the intruders and finally repulsed them.

The communique added: "The Government of the People's Republic intends to adopt more appropriate and effective measures for the purpose of perfecting the defense of the southwestern border of the Republic."

Evaded Comment

Needless to state, great was the dismay shown by Chungking when it heard of the Tass report. Dr. K. C. Wu, Vice-Foreign Minister, evaded comment on the report when asked about it in a press conference by stating that he had not been authorized to make any comment thereon. However, it was disclosed by the Chungking press in general that Chungking "regretted very much that such an unfortunate event had taken place when the United Nations were fighting on a common front."

However, with the growing repercussions of the Tass report throughout the world, the Chungking regime formally issued a statement calculated to deny the veracity of the Tass report. The statement said: "The report circulated about the penetration of the Chungking troops is completely at variance with the fact in the case. Although it is a fact that a certain military collision took place in Sinkiang Province, there is no truth in the report that any troops of the Chungking Government crossed the border into Outer Mongolia."

It will be observed that the very mention of "a certain military collision" that took place in Sinkiang Province confirms the Tass report and creates suspicion rather than denies the veracity of the report. As regards the incident in question, it is reported that unofficial views of Chungking have been expressed as follows: "It is true that a military alliance was signed between the Soviet Union and the Outer Mongolian People's Republic in 1936 by which the former guaranteed the latter's territorial security in case of foreign aggression. Prior to that alliance, however, China and the Soviet Union signed a basic agreement in 1924, governing Sino-Soviet relations up to the present and in which the Soviet Union expressly recognized Outer Mongolia as an integral part of the Republic of China.

"Now, the Soviet authorities are invoking the Soviet-Outer Mongolian military pact as an excuse for Soviet support of the Outer Mongolian forces in the hostilities on the Sinkiang-Outer Mongolian border but the Chinese cannot agree with this argument because since the Soviet Union recognized Outer Mongolia as part of the Chinese Republic, the former should not interfere with local hostilities between the armed forces in one part of the Chinese Republic—Sinkiang—and that of another—Outer Mongolia."

That the foregoing arguments of the Chungking regime are out of tune with the existing facts is best evidenced by the recent announcement made by the Government of the Outer Mongolian People's Republic that "The Government of the People's Republic intends to adopt more appropriate and effective measures for the purpose of perfecting the defense of the southwestern border of the republic." The excuse has been also made by the Chungking regime that Governor Sheng Sheng-fang has been giving nominal allegiance to Chungking but would often act without any order from Chungking. This excuse made by Chungking quarters is merely an act of shifting the responsibility of the recent border incident on Governor Sheng. Inasmuch as Chungking has been frenziedly engaged in strengthening its hold on Sinkiang Province in these recent years his allegiance cannot be said to be "nominal."

Deviated From Policy

Moreover, it will be recalled that when the German forces made deep inroads into Soviet territory, Governor Sheng, who had formerly utilized Soviet influence, deviated from this policy of close relations with the Soviet Union and, with the support of Chungking, demanded the withdrawal of Soviet influence from his province. He came to assume a firmer attitude toward the Soviet Union after the Anglo-Americans entered the present global war in the same camp as Chungking. As the result of all this, the Moscow Government was constrained to withdraw its engineers and advisers from Sinkiang Province, and this was seized by the Anglo-Americans as an opportunity for making their inroads in Northwestern China in the form of industrial exploitation, railway construction and financial investment which further drove away Soviet influence from Chinese territory. Moreover, Chungking's oppression of the Chinese Communist Party meant pressure on the Soviet influence.

Now, the recent increase of Soviet voice in the political affairs of the world has opened up a new political vista in international affairs. While a strained condition has been created between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American combination in western Asia, the Mediterranean basin and Latin America, the recent explosive report of Tass seems to indicate that the theater of political rivalry between the two sets of world powers has shifted to Central Asia.

The incident reported by Tass may be said to be trivial in scope, but as the Basler Nachrichten has stated, the significance does not lie in the incident itself but in the connection between it and the increased tension in the relations between Chungking and the Communists. Indeed one of the foreign commentators said of the incident: "The incident illustrates the long disagreement between the Soviet Union and China regarding Central Asia which perhaps becomes more obvious with the passing of time." Again, the London correspondent of Tat has said that the Sinkiang-Outer Mongolian border affray report "has a cold shower effect upon Britain's wishful thinking."

The border incident has revealed a new phase in the existing disunity in the anti-Axis camp. Another stone has been thrown into the pond of disunity of the anti-Axis nations and its ripples seem to extend over the whole world.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

BY ASATARO MIYAMORI

Ryuan Kinoshita (1888-)

Poets are generally known by the personal names or pen-names like artists.

Formerly a business man, Ryuan is now known as a poet.

Satisfied Mind

Hito no tame Tsutomeshi koto mo Ikubaku wa
Arishi to omo ni Taro kokoro ka.
My mind is satisfied,
To think that I have done
Something in my long life,
For many a one.

On Death Anniversary of Mr. Fukuzawa

Reimei zo Sameyo okiyo to Kowadaka ni
Yobi tamai tsuru Waga shi shinobayu.
"It is the rosy dawn,
Wake and rise, countrymen;"
I ponder on my master who
Cried loudly again and again.

Dreams

Oite nao Yume oki mi zo Sono yume no
Tsuini samezute Ware yukuran ka.
Advanced in years, I still
Have many a dream;
I may pass away
In an unbroken one, I deem.

Bulbuls

Kaki kuto Waga niwa ni kite Naku hiyo no
Sumi toru koe wa Nikukara nakuni.
To eat persimmons, bulbuls came
Unto my garden and cried noisily;
But their clear, piercing notes
Are by no means hateful to me.

Saisha Onoe (1876-)

A famed poet and calligrapher who edits a poetry magazine "The Water-Jar."

To a Weakhearted Friend on Sick-bed

Mononofu no Gotoku iza tate Yamai cho
Kataki ni makete Fusubeki monoka.
Oh, my dear friend, rise and be up
Like warriors fighting gallantly;
You never must be defeated
By your mortal foe, malady.